THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROPELLER.

Bombardment of Jiddah.

ELEVEN MURDERERS HUNG.

Proposed Telegraphic Communication with China.

DECLINE IN OOTTON.

Brendstuffs und Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 961 2961.

187 THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND AMERICAN COMPANY'S LINES-OFFICE NO. 21 WALL STREET.]

St. John's N. F., Aug. 29, 1858. The steamer Propeller, which left Galway at 9 p. m. on Saturday, the 21st inst., arrived at this port at noon

[The lives not being open on Sanday, the news could not be transmitted until yeslerday.]

The stramship Northern Light, from New York, ar-

lived at Southampton on the 20th.

By the arrival of the Propeller we have Liverpool advices to the 21st by mail to Galway, and of the 21st by telegraph to that port.

The news is not of importance, with the exception of one item, the bombardment of Jiddah by a British man-of-wer, and the consequent hanging o' eleven of the murderers of the British and French residents of

itish politics were quite stageant. The Emperor Napoleon was nearly through with his

hur in Britteny.

A project had been started in Paris for connecting Europe with China by a line of telegraph.

A difficulty of a trivial nature is said to have arise between France and Switzerland as to boundaries. Advices from Austria state that the Government ha resolved to increase its naval expenditures full fifty pe

Some of the Madrid journals ridicule the idea, which has just been renewed in America, of Spain ever cediag Cubs to the United States.

It is now reported that the King of Prassia will probably abdicate the throne about the 1st of October.

Accounts of the crops in Russis are unsatisfactory, particularly in the vicinity of Odessa.

Jiddah (Arabia) was bombarded by the British

steamer Cyclops, in consequence, it is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting reparation for the recent massacre there of the English Consul and others. The Cyclops shelled the city for five days. when Ismail Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, finally made his appearance in the place, and promised to arrange the matter. He subsequently executed eleven of the assassine, and sent four others to Constantinople, to be dealt with there by the Sultan. The Cyclops then took her departure.

The dispatch conveying the above ideall gence gives no account of the extent of the damage done to Jiddah by the bombardment, nor of the immediate grievance which impelled the commander of the Cyclops to so summary a proceeding, as it was previously understood that he was to await the arrival of I-mail Pasha before

proceeding to extremities.

We have details of India news to July 17. They fully confirm the telegraphic statements to the effect that the coun ry was gradually quieting down.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph to Galeary.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MAINET—The Brokers' Circular states that the sales of the week have been \$7,000 bales, of which 1.200 were on speculation and 4.500 for export. All qualities are 4d, lower. The sales of Friday were 8.000 bales, including 2.000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7d, 1 Middling Orleans, 7d, 1 Fair Mobiles, 7d, 3 Middling Mobiles, 6d, 7 Fair Upbands, 7dd. The stock in port is estimated at 614,000 bales, of which 67,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE —The Matchester Market without clarge and firm.

OL BREADSTUYES MARKET .- The Bread ELYLEPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—The Bread Strains meret has been generally quiet. Meaves, Richardson, Space & Co quote Flour quiet at the following quivalions: Western, 72 a 21 | Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21 de 22 | Ohio, 22 a 23 d. Wheat—There has been at alvance of about 4d. on all grades, the market closing buoyant and with a tendency still upward; Western R-d 5 (5 a 6), houthern do 5 (7 a 6), Southern White 6 (2 a 7 3) corn quiet, and quotations nominal; White 31 234 d. Fellow 33 (6 334).

1. 234.6. Tellow S5 6234.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Various Circulars quote the Provision Market.—The Various Circulars quote the Provision market severally steady. Beef heavy, Bacon every. Land firm at 60 1062; for retail lats. Tellow doll, and quotations benefy maintained.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers and other circulars quote Resin steady at 4,22644 for common. Selfis Turpettins steady at 32. Ashes quiet at 32,232,6 for Pots and 32,333 for Pearle Segar firm. Coolee dull. Rice firm; Carolina quoted at 19,622. The slow of side at former place. Queritton Back is quoted at 9,629 for Philadelphia and 7 for Beltimore. Fish Old unchanged in price, with about an average business; Sperm is quoted at 2,622.2; Linewed Old 34,234.6.

serf Oil 34 234.6.

LONDON MARKETS—[By telegraph to Galway].—
London, Friday Evening, Aug 20.—Supar is quiet and unchanged in price Coffee firm at previous rates. The unchanged and firm. Rice firm. Breat-tuffs firm.

American Securities.—There has been a fair average business in American Securities, without change in prices.

Merry Market.—Consols closed to day at 381 2381 for both much and account.

Bottey and account.

HAVRE MARKET.—Havre, Aug. 19.—New-Orleans tres ordinaire Cotton is quoted at 107 france.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 21-F M.

Corros has been quiet to day, and the sales reach only 6,000 bales at yesterday's rates.

Flours is quiet and unchanged. When t closed with an advancing tender ey, but the sales were small as holders demanded atill higher prices. Const is quiet and unal ered in price.

Provisions are steady.

Loxios, Saiarday, Aug. 21-r. v Cessors c'ose to-day at 95 d 661 for both money and account There is no micoslianeous news of importance to dey.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE CELEBRATION.

At the meeting yesterday of the Joint Committee, com murications were received from President Buchanan, Lewis Case, Gov Bannerman of Newfoundland, and Gov. Newell of Maryland, regretting their inability to attend the celebration in this city, and from Lord Napiet, Elward Everett, E. Nott and others, accepting the invitation. Communications were also received from Archbishop Hughes, J. T. Headly, Chancellor Fernis and others, in reference to the caremonies at the Crystal Palace. Callester Sabell informed the Committee in a communication, that the Custom-House would be closed on the 1st of September. It was resolved to hvite the firemen of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jessey City and Hoboken to join in the torchight pro tession. It was appounded that tickets of admission to the Coysial Palace on Wednesday could be obtained from the members of the Common Council.

THE TESTIMONIALS.

At an adjourned meeting to-day of the Special Com mitten of merchants and obtacts appointed last week, in reference to the collection of funds in behalf of treff-ments to be given to C. W. Field, eeq., Cap*. Had-

807, and others, it was

Freeled The Mr. Samuel D. Baberek, No. 27 Wall street, be
teled of as Tressurer of this C ministers and that all sums polbered in tells of the above of jects he placed in his hands.

It was also
Resided, That Mr. William S. R sot be authorized to wait apon
the chicae and constitue generally, to exists their contribuliers toward the above fund.

The following gentlemen now constitute the Committee to raise the recessary fund as above stated. Donations may be sent to either of the Committee, at their respective places of business, or at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William street, where they mee!

William K. Strong (Chairman) No. 50 Plane at Samuel D. Babecca, No. 25 Wall at Whon G. Bunt, No. 30 Park plane. Katabal Leferte, No. 57 Beckmanat. A. A. Lew, No. 31 Surling slip. Chades H. Marshall, No. 53 Berling slip. Reyal Phelps, No. 47 Exchance place. Accurate C. Rieffard, No. 57 Broadway. Oliver Suc. Jr., No. 114 Southers, James E. Southworth, No. 84 Pearlay.

THE DINNER TO CAPT. HUDSON -At an informal meeting of the Jerrey City Common Courtell, at which a number of prominent citizens were present, the following named gentlemen were appointed on the com-

mittees for getting up the dinner to Capt. Hadson and

officers of the Niegara:
Reception-Ald. Ha denbergh, Judge John Griffith, W. G
Murray, Capt W P Rodgers, Com Chas. A. Woolesy, az MaroWestcott, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Capt. James Rodgers, and Judge -Ald Thurston, E B Wakeman, J. D. Miller, J. W.

Touts-Aid Indictor, I. D. Vaterini, J. D. Singery, Jr., Scuder, and Robert Gilebrie, Jr., Music-Aid Vilder, Erasus Rendall, Col. D. S. Gregory, Jr., H. M. Trephageo, and David Surid. D. D. S. Gregory, Jr., H. M. Trephageo, and David Surid. B. F. Woo'sey, H. J. Southmayd. Dr. J. M. Cornelison. Goo McLoughito, Salvester, and Keeney, Restration-Hits Horor, the Mayor, Aid. Hankins, R. Gilchrist. et A. O. Zabriske, and ex. Mayor Manners.

Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Mayor Tiemann and others are to be invited. The sum of \$2 500 has been appropriated to defray the expense by the Common Cauccil, and over \$1,000

has been subscribed by citizens.

Capt. Grain has tendered the Independence Guard as a military secort.

An original ole, prepared for the occasion by Dr. H

D. Holt, will be sung by a glee club. The Depot building, which is to be used for the occasion, is to be appropriately decorated.

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

In compliance with a very general request, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, culled a meeting of British residents of New-York at Niblo's Salocn last evening. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, comprising representatives of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Canadas. Mr. E. M. Archibald, British Corsul, war called to preside, and Mr. Robert Gordon was appointed Secretary. The call for the meeting being read, Mr. Archibald stated that the object of the gathering was to give expression to their feelings on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and to take measures for appropriately celebrating the

event. It was fitting that they should meet on this occasio to celebrate the marriage of the Old World and the New. This great work-great in its conception and great in its ex cution-was undertaken and carried ou by the two foremost nations of the earth. It was impossible to appreciate the vast and bereficent result which would flow from this work. He believed, how ever that it would prove a lasting bond of peace be-tween Great Britain and America [cheers]. He then

Dr. Beale, President of the St. George's Society.

The Dr. moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved That the successful completion of the Atlantic Telesraph marks an epoch of human progress of meany-marked interest and grander, is a signal triumph of the skill, edence and energy of the two great nations it unites, and the harbinger of incalculable blessings to manked.

In presenting the resolution. Dr. Beale alluded in fitting terms to those who had been instrumental in achieving the work.

chieving the work.

Mr. William Young of The Albion seconded the

motion.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Thompson of St. Andraw's Crurch, and seconded by Mr. Cruickshank:

Ecoled, That we hall the Atlantic Telegraph as the friend of commerce, of liberty, of civilization, and of peace, rejideing in the anti-justion that under the blessing of G.d. it will bind closer together the hearts of the two kindred actions.

Meyed by the Hon. Judge Clerke, and seconded by Mr. Disk-A Rall:

Mived by the Hon. Judge Clerke, and seconded by Mr. Richard Hell:

Resolved, That while all who promoted and openerated in this righty enterprise, deserve the highest commendation from the civilized world, we would especially record our graveful diminstitud of the self-relaxes and perseverance with which Cyrus W. Field emberstly, with his associate Directors, used forward the work through its darkest hours of doubt, difficulty and disappointment; also, of the genius, aviil and devotedness manifested by the commanders and other officers, and the respective crews of the Niegars. Against most Valorous and Portunine, as well as by the men of practical science associated with them in this grand achievement.

Moved by Mr. William iles and seconded by Mr.

Moved by the World of the schievement being of profound interest to us, who are closely connected by thes of blood and descent with the mother country (with which we are thus brought into instantaneous communication), we heartily units with the citizens of New York in the joy this great event has westened, and will join New York in the joy this great event has westened. Moved by Mr. Middleton, and seconded by Mr.

Moved by Mr. Middleton, and seconded by Mr. Bage:

Reselved That copie, of these resolutions be presented to Gyns W. Field, to the Directors of the Company, to Capt. Hudden of the United States ship Nissara, to Capt. Preedy of the Agamemnen, to the commanders of the vessels of Her Majorsty's Service employed, to Messer Evrett & Bight, and to the Mayor of this city: and that the same be published in the daily and respective altinuit papers of this city, and in The Lendon Times.

Mr. Wa'ker off-sted the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to this meeting, that the English, Scotch, Irish, Weish and British Colonial restrents in this city, shall commended to the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable by a grand bail, to be given in homer of the occasion early in October.

In introducing this resolution, Mr. Walker made In introducing this residuous, ar. Washington some humorous remarks which kept the audience in a rear. An allusion to the Queen brought the audience to their feet as one man and they gave cheer after their feet as one man and they gave cheer after their feet as one man and they gave cheer after their feet as one man and they gave cheer after their feet as one man and they gave cheer after their feet as one the point of the last resolution.

was resolved that a Committee be appointed to carry out the object of the last resolution.

Dr Brake moved a vote of thanks to the Consul.

Mr. Abchieald briefly responded, warmy commending the fisternal spirit but seen English and Americans, which the occasion had elicited, and expressed the hipe that ere long the whole world would be united in the bonds of a common brotherhood.

Mr. Robert Bunch, her Mijesty's Consul for North

td South Carolina, in a few appropriate remarks alled for three Fearty English cheers for Mr. Bu-

chann, which were given.

The Rev. Chas J Jones said a good word for the sailor, and the meeting adjourned.

FIREWORKS.-Hadfield's gratuitous exhibition of fireworks will take place at the City Hall on Toursday

evenirg, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. BROOKLYN CITY HALL TO BE ILLUMI-

NATED. At the special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Courcil last night, Aid. McNames movel to reconsider the action taken at a previous meeting appropriating \$81 for expense of carriags hire, &c., on the lat of September, which was carried.

The same Alderman then moved that the sum of \$500 be appropriated for illuminating the City Hall and for carriage hire, & c.

Ald. Green amended that the sum be fixed at \$250. Ald. Maujer moved that the Board of Education be recommended to allow the children of the Public Schools a holiday on Wednerday, which was accepted. and the amendment of Ald. Green was a lopted. A motion was then made and carried recommending

the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings. Previous to the passage of this motion, Ald. Douglace stated that it was a bad precedent to make such a recommendation, for if a fire were to break out it would vitiste the insurance on the buildings and con-

tents in which the illumination took place. Ald. Back house objected to the proceedings. The Board had met for a special purpose, and as that had been transacted (the action on the communication of the Water Commissioners) he should consider the

Board acjourned. The Alderman thereupon took up his hat and left the

chamber. The Committee appointed to superintend the last celebration was continued.

It is proposed to hire carriages for the Corporation, which will proceed to New-York to participate is the ceremonies there, and to illuminate the City Hall in the

The Common Council then adjourned.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Mondsy, Aug. 30, 1858. Extensive preparations are making for illuminating a this city on the evening of the 1st of September, and on the hills, in a circuit of ten miles around, large bor fires will be lighted.

The Perits of an Editor in the North-West — Seth W. Swiggett, of the Sonz City (Iowa) Eagle, was received held to a "personal responsibility," by a langer of that city, as med Treadway—a big six footer, and a fellow Democrat—who, displeased with an editorial in The Eagle, armed himself with a case and revolver, and sought Mr. Swiggett, in order to chastise him. We take the following account of the meeting, from The Sinux City Register, a rival paper to Mr. Swiggett's:

Mr. T. found the Eagle chief, Swigge, in a neighand it. I found the lago chief, a lagger in a legic being effice, and commenced the fun by striking a blow at Seth, which that individual partied with his arm, and then closed in with his assailant. He took the lawyer's came away from him, and the inference is he used it savagely over his assailant's back. Treadway dropped his revolver, which Set captured, and with ower and nisted on hand, he chased the Tresdway dropped his revolver, which Set: captured, and with care and pistol on hand, he chased the lawver half a square, both making excellent time. Tresdway trod his way with most marvelous speed, and sought refuge in a billiard saloon. Seth gave him a parting salute with his revolver, which was rather a salute of one gue in commemoration of his victory, and then we ired flushed with glory. They were afterward arrested, and both gave bonds of \$1,000 for their ward arrested, and both gave bonds of \$1,000 for their ward arrested, and both gave bonds of \$1,000 for their salute. ward arrested, and both gave bonds of \$1,000 for their appearance at court. We think Seth may cocade bimself en irely as fo from daylight personal responsiTHE AMERICAN BOARD.

To MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., President of the Board

Sin: Asthelarge and it fluential corporation over which you preside is soon to hold its annual maering at Detroit, permit me to call your attention to a great deliemarcy of the Board, in the hope that efficient action will be taken to semedy it. The organs of the Board have voluntarily and freely spoken against Privateering, War, Dueling and Intemperance, and in approbetien of Colonization, the Rights of the Indiana and the claims of the Lord's Day; and, after much urgency on the part of the friends of the Slave, the Board did. some years sizes, speak of the "wickedness," "the disastrous meral and social influences which Slavery exerts" upon the Indian Missions, and of "the wrongfulness and evil tendencies of slaveholding." But the Board has for many years refused, though repeatedly remocatrated with on the subject, to admit or affirm the principle that slaveholding is a practice which is not to be allowed in the Christian Church-that the practice of hiring slaves of their owners to do the work of the Missions should be forbidden-and that is the recep ion of members to the Musion Churches, alsveholding should be considered prima facie evidence against the piety of the candidates applying for admission into the

Is it not time, Sir, for the Board to utter its voice emphatically against the stupendous wrong of American Slavery, and to take prompt and efficacious measures to clear itself from all complicity with the accurred thirg? Can the Board at its approaching meeting do anything more acceptable to the great Head of the Church or more advantageous to the cause of Missions? It has already declared that it "can

sustain to relation to Slavery which implies approbation of the system," and yet sustains missionaries in the Chectaw and Cherokee nations who adm't eleveholders into the churches as Christians in good and regular standing; thus, "before all Israel, and before the sun," affording courtenance to what one of your missionaries has called "our country's sin," and which, it is allowed, is one of the greatest obstructions to the conversion of the world. Allow me to refresh your mind and the misds of the corporate and bororary members of the Board, with facts on this important subject.

I. It has been known that, for upward of 35 years, Slavery has existed among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indiana, and that the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. have been in different ways connected with it.

II. In 1840 the Board was considered as declaring that slaveholding is not robbery, and not inconsistant with an approved Christian character and standing.

III. In 1842 the attention of the Board was called to the question whether any, and if any, how many of its missionaries were slaveholders. It then appeared that the Prudential Committee, or officers of the Beard, had for six years had a letter in their hands, written by one of its missionaries, stating the fact of his hold-

g slaves.
IV. In 1844 the Board refused, by a formal vote, to IV. In lost the Board retured, by a formal vote, to entreat all the missionaries and egerts under its patronage to bear a decided testimony against the sin of oppression—to declare that American Slavery is a sin against God, and grossly at variance with all the hely doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion—to take measures to accertain to what extent Slavery enter in the churches under its patronage, and extensible take measures to ascertain to what extent Sisvery erists in the churches under its patronage, and especially among the Chootaw and other Indian fribes, and take such action as shall speedily remove the evil, or excurrate them and their missionaries from all responsibility and guilt of its continuance or toleration.

V. In 1845 there were something more than 150 slaves, and as many as 35 slaveholders, connected with the mission Churches of the Board.

VI. In 1848 it appeared that in the Cherokee Mission the whole number of slaveholding manbers of the churches was 24; in the Cherokee Mission, 38—together 62; that in the Cherokee churches there were 23 slaves, and in the Chootaw churches 104—together 127.

were 23 slaves, and in the Chocks that the together 127.

VII. The Board has refused to adopt a rule that the funds should not be experded in aid of slaveholding missionaries or churches, and that in the matter of instruction, admonition and discipline, it would expect its missionaries to treat slaveholding in the same manner as they should and would treat druckenness, gaming, falsehood, &c.

gaming, faleshood, &c.

VIII. After Mr. Scoretary Treat's report, although the Board characterized the system of Slavery at enful and wicked, it indicated its position and that of its miscionaries on principles which it thought would justify the admission of slaveholders to the mission churches. It did not declare the simulates of slaveholding in practice—it did not declare that the toleration of it in the Indian churches was but temporary—but in the language of The Boston Recorder at the time, so treated "slaveholding that, for aught we can "see, it may be perpetuated in the churches unre-"buked." The Synod of Cincinnatialso thus held the doings of the Board.

JN. It is understood that come of the most influential

1X. It is understood that come of the most influential members of the National Council, in the Indian rations, are numbers of the mission churches. These Councils have passed diabolical enactments against slaves, free have passed diabolics; cancements against cases, reopie of color, and their friends, eas of them being as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person or per"rons whatever to teach any free negro, or negroes,
"not of Cherchee blood, or any slave belonging to any
"letting restitings, of the nation, to read or write."

"not of Cherokee blood, or any slave belonging to any "citizen or citizens, of the nation, to read or write," under a penalty of \$100 to \$500, at the discretion of the Court.

X. Mr. Treat, in his report of 1858, said: "It" treferring to the policy of the Mission) "does not seem "to have been the sim of the brethren to exert any "duced influence, either by their public or private "teschings, upon the system of Slavery."

XI. Mr. Treat said that in admitting memberato the churches. "they," the missionaries, "did not consider "the mere fact of his custaining this relation (of slave-"tolder) a ber into his admission to the Lord's ta "ble;" and in giving instructions to church memberatither as to its lawfulness or its continuace, they have not disturbed; and little has been said to him "calling in question the fundamental principles of the

"have not disturbed; and little has been said to him "calling in question the fundamental principles of the "system." This, too, while acting under the abomitable acts made for its support."

XII. The missionsites of the Brard among the Indians have made known that they cannot "make it a "test of piety, or a condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express tieges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to live and dis a slaveholder." They also regard it as impossible "to make it a general rule that the reparation of parents and children, by sale or purchase, shall be regarded as a disciplinable offense." Neither do they say that it hould be in any case.

XIII. The Rev. J. C. Strong, formerly a missionary

All. The Rev. J. C. Strong, formerly a initialization of the Board in the Choctaw Nation, of whom Mr. Kingsbury, the oldest missionary there, has said "there is no missionary in the nation who has a greater influence with the Indians, has published to the world it at he shandoned his field of labor because he aw the "system of Slavery gaining strength and corsolidating itself in proportion to the advance-ment of the people in Christianized life, and no in-fluence whatever exerted by the Mission to retard

"the accelerated increase of it."

It is now ten years since the P. udential Committee addressed their letter of instructions to the Choctaw and Cherckee Missions. They said: "This institution (Slavery) has its moral relations. Go where you may, and do what you will, in your own appropriate work it lies directly across your path. It is

"you may, and do what you will, in your own appropriate work, it has directly across your path. It is "an arti-Christian system, and hence you have a right to deal with it accordingly. True, it is regulated by law; but it does not, for this reason, lose its "moral relations. We cannot forbear an allusion to "the exceeding desirableness of your pursuing such a "course sa shall deliver the (mission) churches from "all correction with Slavery."

Not with standing, it does not appear that anything has been done by the missionaries to deliver their churches from "all connection with Slavery." or that the Prodectial Committee or Board have done anything to enforce their instructions to the missionaries. Is it because the opposition of the Pro-Slavery secular pressaided by the Pro-Slavery religious press, to the principles of the letter of the Prodectial Committee undued them to disavow the authoritative character that had been attributed to it? Is it because the Board itself has reutralized the instructions of the P udential Comhas rentralized the instructions of the P udential Com-mittee by its declarations at subsequent annual mest-

Mr. Secretary Wood visited the Indian missions in Mr. Secretary Wood visited the Indian missions in 1855. He drew up a set of resolutions embodying, as he believed, the centiments of the Prudestial Committee on various subjects, that of Siavery included, and they seemed to be satisfac cry to the missionaries; but it does not appear that either Mr. Wood or the missionaries have done anything to carry out the instructions of the Committee respecting "the exceeding "desirablences of (their) pursuing such a course as "shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery. Is it because these restrictions were merely advisory? The truth is, the Committee expressed only "the exceeding desirablences" of delivering the churches from all connection with Slavery, and left it to the missionaries to do in the premises just what they shore.

premises just what they obore.

It does not appear that they have done anything offectively. Staveholders still remain church members

'in good and regular standing." Not one has been disciplined, so far as the Caristian community know. Parente are separated from their children by purchase Slaves are hired of their masters to do mis and sale. Shaves are hired of their masters to do mis sion so k, and their masters receive the pay. Cource members buy and sell church members. No siave holder has been refused admission into the mission church simply for being a slaveholder. It is not emissive sidered a test of piety that a candidate for church membership should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder. In fact, things go on much as they did by one Mr. Treat made his report—before the

Prudential Committee gave their instructions—before Mr. Wood and the missionaries agreed upon a set of recolutions.
The declarations of the Board against "the system of Slavery' seem to have been merely vox of praters at al, for in 1857 they say, in allusion to the missions and, for in 1800 they say, in another any reference to the line in the Incian nations, without any reference to the Slavery question, "We cannot too highly appro-ciate the perseverance, the faithfulness and the "cheerful and self-derying labors of our missiona-ries." The instructions of the Prudential Commit-ries." The instructions of the Prudential Committhe appear to have been disregarded. The Commit-tee then selves weskened their force, and the Board weakened it still more, by refusing to indorse them. Meantime, the "poor Indian" is allowed to believe that the Grapei of the Lord Jesus Corist tolerates slaveholding, the separation by sale, of parents and children, the admission of "men-thieves" into Chris-

children, the admission of "men-thieves" into Caristian churches, and the nameless atrocitise connected
with the hea henish system and practice!

And this is not all. Efforts are making to introduce
into the Urions new State that will include the Cacctaw and Cherokee nations. The State will, it is supposed, be a Slave State. Will not the responsibility
rest, in no small degree, upon the missionaries and the
Board? The people in that region have been taught
that slaveholding was allowed by Christ and the
Apostics, and could be tolerated in the American that eleveholding was allowed by Christ and the Apsilies, and could be tolerated in the American Church. The missionaries have thus taught and acted, and the Board has permitted it. How long shall ench an example be axhibited before heathen nations? How long shall the cry of the slaves at the Indian missions ascend to heaven, "How long, O Lord, "hely and true, dest thou not judge and avenge our "blood!"

In view of these statements, allow me, Sir, as a frierd of missions, as an American edizen and Constitue, who feels for the character of his country and its precious Constitutions, and the honor of Carastanity, d chirear you to signalize your introduction into the definational office you hold, by cooperating with the definations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to wipe away the stigma that resist upon the Board and the cause of missions, on account of its complicity with American Slavery, by some ex-plicit and sutheritative act, at the approximing meetpriorit and authoritative act, at the approximing maeting at Detroit, which will show to the world that the Board will be ceforth sustain no mission that is not on the "Lerd's side" against American Slavery.

Respectally yours, LEWIS TAPPAN.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION AT UTICA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Allow me to give public notice of a "Philanthropic Convertion to Overcome Evil with Good, appointed and fixed at Uties, N. Y., on the 19th, 11th and 12th of September next. A call has just been issued (a copy of which I send you), signed by nearly three hundred intelligent and influential residents of this City and State, also of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rince Island, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. From numerous letters received from very worthy persors, and from other sources, we are led to believe that a great gathering at Unca is almost certain; and the Con mattee of Arrangements have therefore secured for the occasion the largest and best lecture-room there, brown as Mechanics Hall, and other accommodations will be simple.

The effect of this philanthropic assemblage is very definite, and will not admit of a rambling debate upon every topic. It is not to be a dreamy discussion with out point-a metaphysical question merely of what Evil is-but quite otherwise. The object or preposition to be aimed at and hit by the several speakers engaged is, whether Society cennot quicker and better prevent crime, and thus more certainly protect its best interests, than by the present vindictive and expensive mathods of erimi-nal punishment. It is better, and costs fewer dillars and cents (to say nothing of the humanity that de name erd cents (to say nothing of the humanity that de nands it), to educate and save from crime tweety children of the poor than to punish one person guilty of manisamphter in the third degree. Again, the quastion before the proposed Convention is, whether to reform and regulate the causes of existing antagonisms, public and private, would not be easier and more economical than to plaster over and palliate prevailing evils and sufferings. It may possibly be made to appear, by some of the exceasers expected to address the Convention, that is fishers and benevolence can practically combine their wit and generosity in processing the are work of humanity, viz: diministence evil and misery and increasing good and happiness. tiers and it creating good and happiness. These popular conventions are American-t

in fore; popular conventions are American-born losti-in fore; they are notes and signs of the quality and quantity of progress we are actually making; there-tore, the platform, to every earnest and capable per-ton, will be perfectly free. With fraternal esteem. New York, Acr. 25, 1888. A. J. DAVIS.

BARBARISM OF SLAVERY. NINETY NEGROES ARRESTED FOR GOING TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Aug. 24. The arrest of ninety odd negroes in the Leig Baptist African Church, last Sunday morning, where they had assembled to receive instructions as Sab-bath School scholars, has created no little talk in our community, many justifying the course pursued by the Mayor, while others incline to the opinion that he has transcerded his authority. That the facts may be properly understood, we say them before our readers, as given to us by his Honor. On Sunday, the 15th inst. Lieut. Truchart and Watchman Gilman reported to the Mayor that negroes were to be seen every Sun. ns. Lieut. Truchart and Watchman Change of Sucto the Mayor that negroes were to be seen every Sucday morning, from daylight until 10 o'clock, entering the basement of the church, with books in their hands, the basement of the church with books in their hands. the efficers believing that they were there the greater pertion of their time, without being under the super-vision of a white person. With this information before him, the Mayor

with this information before him, the blayor directed the two officers to go to that church last Sunday morning, and if they found that the negroes assembled there were being taught from books, or if they found them assembled together and not under the immediate supervision of white persons, to arrest the whole party and bring them before him. The officers, asserting the harmont found the negroes alone. on extering the basement, found the negroes alone, some with and some without books—the pastor, the Rev. T. Lindsay, and perhaps other white persons,

being in the room above—took them into custody, and carried them before the Mayor, by whom they were reprimated and discharged. The Mayor is not at all satisfied that Sabbath schools, even where negroes are taught erally, come under the head of religious worship; and as he believes that such assembleges lead to others of a worse character, will not be apt to yield his opinion, unless overfuled by the Court of Appeals. If oral instruction only is given in negro Sunday school, why are the pupils supplied with books, or allowed to take them to the schools? Do not the laws of the State impose heavy to prevent regroes from obtaining education, and from dung mitchief with their learning? Scarcely a week passes that instruments of writing prepared by negroes, are not taken from servants in the streets, by

EARLY FROST .- A correspondent at Sheffield, Warren County, Pa., under date of Aug. 26, 1858, saye: "We had a heavy frost in this section on the morning of the 24th inst., which damaged buckwheat, corp, bears, &c. to a considerable extent on the hills; probably some fields of buckwheat are totally de-

corn, bears, &c. to a considerable extent on the fills; probably some fields of buckwheat are totally destroyed."

Where to Operate.—A gentleman, noted for his humor, traveling in a stage coach in New-England, in company with several clergymer, the conversation tuned upon the "rigger question." One of the clergymen inveighed strongly against the Abolitionists for agitating the subject in the Northern States, where no Slavery is tolerated. "If Garrison wants to attack the evil," said he, "why does he not go where he can "make rome impression upon it—where it exists!" Why does he requirt his little engine at a fire which is biazing a thoursand miles off!" The reverend gentleman chuckled heartily at this sally, and looked around with a triumpbant air to the humorous gettleman, as he sat in silence upon the front seat, and arked him "what he thought about it?" "You, gentlemen," said he, "appear to be clergymen. Your thursness is to battle against sin, and to overthrow "Saran's kingdom. Now, if that is your object, why "do you stey among decent, Christian people! Why, "in the devil's name, don't you go to hall!

Escapes from Auburn Prison,—A convict in Auburn Prison, named Seymour, made his secape over the Asylum yard wall, by mense of a plank, in broad caylight. He was fired at by the guard and pursued, but made his escape through a thickly-settled community, and has not yet hear hard of. Another convict, named Hughes, disappeared on Wednesday, and The Advertise's set opinion that if he "makee good "time he will reach Canada a few hours bebind Seymour, who west over the wall or Saturday."

THEATRICAL.

BURTON'S THEATER.-This bouse was opened last ight for the first performance of the season, and a arge and delighted audience duly celebrated the occasion. The appearance of the theater has been improved in several particulars, and the new decorations old much to the fine appearance of the house. The eason was inaugurated by Mr. John Collins, the Irish comedian and vocalist, who appeared in two characters, ss "Sir Patrick O Plenipo" in the "Irish Embas-esdor," and ss " Morgan Rattler" in " How to Pay the Rent. Mr. Colline is well known in this city, having played at the Old Park, and also at the Broadway Theater. He has even been a favorite here, and was received last night with an enthusiasm that proves that his popularity has not abated. He is specially known as the delineater of a peculiar line of parts in what he is pleased to call the " Irish Drams," and as the representative of certain phases of Hibernian character, he has perhaps no superior. He sime to give a perfect picture of the "Irish Gentleman," and almost all his personations are of educated and refined Irishmen rather than of bogtrotters. Consequently, from the very necessity of the case, his charcterizations lack the broad, overflowing, rollicking force of those given by other Irisa Comedians, but at the same time are none the less welcome, and are none the less Irish. As a vocalilt Mr. Collins always makes a hit, and his performances are plentifully interspersed with ballads and humorous snatches, that are sure always to please an audience, and put them in the highest good humor with the singer. His performance of Sir Patrick, the blundering but lucky diplomatist, is full of quiet and genuine humor, and is most enjoyable.

It is, however, we would respectfully submit, beneath the professional dignity of Mr. Call me to introduce into the song of "The Bould Sager Boy" a verse about Washington. Americans can well spare all glorification of Washington in songs with a brogne in them. It is a little bit of clap trap dodgery unworthy the stage of a first class theater. The audience seemed very glad to see Mr. Collins.

and much pleased with his effects both as a singer and an actor; his rongs were encored, and he was called before the curtain at the and of the first piece.

And here he was destined to mar the good effect of his previous reception by a blunder eminently worthy of the Irishman he had personated in the play. He recited to the audience a carefully prepared speech of about five minutes length; in the course of which he contrived to say as many valuglerious things about Mr. Collins, to insinuate as many ungenerous things about other actors, and to assert as many unkind things about other theaters as could well be crowded into the same number of words. The egotism of a public performer may be forgiven so long as it only assumes the mild phase of personal glorification, but when it takes on the more reprehensible form of detracting from the honestly-earned fame of others, its exhibition in so public manner carnot be too strongly condemned. Mr Collins's whole speech, save the single sentence of thanks to the ausience, was wholly out of place, and was a gross violation of good tasts.

Among these of the company who appeared last night, we noticed several familiar and welcome faces, ir cluding Mr. Mark Smith, Mesers. Canoll, Briggs, Band, McRae, and Mrs. A Parker, Mrs. Saymour, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Denham, &c.

The most noticeable of the new members of the company is Mrs. Mark Smith, who appeared for the first time as "Lady Emily" in the first play. She is a lady of very interesting face, and of unsually graceful mauner; and, what is most rare, she drasses with excellent taste; her drees last evening was a model of propriety and good judgment. She is a pleasing artist, acts renaibly and understandingly, reads admirably, and her enunciation is perfect. She will be a very at-

tractive member of the company. The orchestra is under the leadership of Mr. E. Mollenhauer, which is a glotious charge for the better from last season. The music was enthusiastically applauded.

Altogether the opening performance was a pleasant one, and so far everything promises well for the the ... ter, and all looks prosperous.

WALLACK'S THEATER -Mr. F. S. Chapfer u opened this house last night for a short season of one week. The audience was not of the largest. Mr. Chamfran is a versatile actor, and gives some ery clever imitations of other performers. Mr. Chanfrau is also a clever actress, and apparas to advantage in the peices selected for the opening performance. The other members of the Company are the same as heretofore.

THE OPERA.-A very good audience was in attendance last night at the Opera-House. Madame Gassier was especially well secrived, and acquitted herself satisfactorily as to create a perfect furore in the last act. She was called out at the close of every act, and persuaded to repeat the finals after the curtain had temant E. P. Williams, Second Lieutenant, C. C. Carpenter. fallen. Her début was a most decided success. M. Perring was suffering very much from nervousness, but did tolerable well. Signor Gassier was pronounced very good.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

THE OPEN CANAL ON THE WATER WORKS. The Board met last evening to consider a communi-cation of the Commissioners of the Brooklyn Works, relative to the construction of a classed conduit instead of an open canal from Baiseley's Pond to Jamaica

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, the President, occupied the

chair.

After the usual preliminary business, the communi-cation, of which the following is the substance, was read by the Clerk:

The Board of Commissioners represent that the ex-

the Boord of Commissioners represent that the ex-isting contract for supplying the city with water pro-vides that all the water east of Baiseley's Pond shall be brought from its sources to the easterly terminus of the conduit at Jamaios Creek in an open canal of 71 miles in length, with no other protection to its bot-tem and sides than that afforded by a puddling of clay: that although it is possible so to construct it as to temporarily answer the purpose, every day's experi-stace since the commencement of the construction of the canal has served to convince them that it can the canal has served to convince them that it can never be made an enduring work, nor one which can ever give any satisfaction, nor reliect any credit upon the contractor or the city, while the cost of its maintenance will probably far exceed the interest upon the difference between its cost and that of a more permanent structure. This consideration, added to the darger (from which it can never claim exemption) of breaks being occasionally made from storms and other causes, which, until repaired, would cut off so much of the supply as came from points eastward of such break, together with the certainty of its ultimate abandonment and the substitution of a more costly structure is to the minds of the Commissioners of sufficient importance to warrant an increased expenditure for such a change in the rant an increased expenditure for such a change in the pien of corstruction as will obviate all objections. The Commisseisners deem such a change desirable, and submit the pian of Welles & Co., which is to construct a cylindrical brick aquduct eight inches thick, similar to the Cochituate or Boston aqueduct, being a cheaper form than that now constructing, and yet, from the nature of the soil, it is believed it can be made more perfect, more enduring and fully capable at all times and under all circumstances, of conveying the quantity of water now contracted for, and a much larger quantity by raising the sources of supply at the easterly terminus, and increasing the rapidity of its flow. The successful working of the Cochituate aqueties it cited as a proof of the sufficiency of the structure proposed. The several dimensions of the proposed aqueduct will be as follows:

From L. Cornell's Pond to P. Cornell's Pond 16,200 feet, interior diameter 6 feet; thence to Simonson's rant an increased expenditure for such a change in th

From L. Cornell's Pond to P. Cornell's Pond 16,290 feet, interior diameter 6 feet; thence to Simonson's Pond 10,300 feet, interior diameter 6; feet; thence to Nostrand's Pond 5,100 feet, interior diameter 71 feet; thence to Jamaica Creek 8,300 feet, interior diameter 71 feet;

71 feet.
The branch canais leading from the several ponds to the main line, as provided in the existing contract, also to be changed to aqueducts of a like character and similar to that already built from Baiseley's and being of such canadidate. and similar to that already built from Baiseley's Ford to the main conduit; each being of such capacity as fully to enable it to carry the amount desirable from the source with which it connects, thus bringing the entire supply through covered aquaducts of brick masonry, secure against breaches, frest or enow, as well as the danger of the quality of the water becoming injured from animal and vegetable impurities being thrown or blown into it. The difference of cost between the canals as contracted for and the proposed aquaducts has been estimated by the contractors at \$114,972, and by the Engineer at \$140,281. In view, however, of the re-

duced price of material, the Mesere. Walles have agreed to make this change of \$110,000 in addition to their contract price, the work all to be done according to place and specificational to be made by the Engineer, and subject to his approval, they guaranteeing the rithciancy of the work in all its parts. On submitting these propositions, however, to the Engineer, he recommends that the bottom of the 13,300 feet of the propositions however, to the Engineer, he recommends that the bottom of the 13,300 feet of the propositions however, to the Engineer, he recommends that the bottom of the 13,300 feet of the propositions however, to the Engineer, he recommends to be 12 inches thick, instead of 8 in order to render it more substantial and secure. The would increase the cost by about \$2,301, making an aggregate increase over the contract price of \$435,002. The Commissioners urge the importance of immediate action in the matter, so that measures can at once be taken to commence the construction of the conduct, in order to incure the delivery of ten millions galaxies of water per day into the city as contemplated in the contract. The Commissioners conclude by stelling that they think it possible for the contractors to deliver the first supply of water in the city during the anating Fall, it they make the necessary exertion to do so. The communication is eigned by John H. Prestice, J. C. Brevoort, Wm. Wall, Nicholas Wyckoff, Daniel Van Veerbis, Thomas Soilivan, Commissioners.

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engisser.

The communication was accepted, and after a slight discussion the subject was reterred to the Water Committee, to report on Monday evening, two weeks

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Copied from our Latest Exchange Papers

THE FREE NEGRO WHO DIED TO ESCAPE SLAVERY. -From The Illinoisian we get most of the particulars

in the following statement:

On Sunday, the 15th inst., a likely regro boy, some eighteen or twenty years of age, was arrested as a tugitive slave, a few inlies back of Sharwestown, by two or three Keatuchians, and brought into town. The boy stated that he was free, and that he was born and raised in Vigo County, Indiana. He named asveral gentlemen, residents of Tarre Hauts, with whom many of our citizens were well acquainted. He also showed by his statements that he was well acquainted in the town of Greencadle, and the cities of Indianapolis and New Albany, Indiana. He stated that he was a barber by trace, had been runcing on the river, and left the steamer J. W. McClay at a coal-yacd a short the stamer J. W. McClay at a coal-yacd a short the stamer J. W. McClay at a coal-yacd a short the stamer J. W. McClay at a coal-yacd a short the statemer J. W. McClay at a coal-yacd a short the steamer J. W. McClay at a coal-yacd a short distance below town on the same Jay that he had with the porter of the boat, a colored man.

From the apparent truth of his statements, there eximed to be no doubt upon the mines of the large mass of the citizens of Shawnestown that the boy was free, and his captors were admonabled to loosen his shackles and let him go. As they had no legal process to hold the boy, they were also advised that before they could proceed further they must take him before a magistrate, or the Commissioner under the Fugirive Slave law at this place, and investigate the fact of his being a fugitive.

The people of Shawnestown, however, had not the in the following etstement:

Fugirive Slave isw at this place, and investigate the fact of his being a fugitive.

The people of Shawnestown, however, had not the spirit to back their advice by anything but talk, to which, of course, the nigger-catchers turned a deaf ear, and with the assistance of a few others, forced him across the river, into the State of Kentucky, in the face of the assembled crowd. On the next day, the parties returned and reported that the boy had seeaged from them, and they pursued him into the river and lost eight of him. The unfortunate negro was found dead on the next day, and is now (at the writing of this lying on the Kentucky beach, opposite this town, where he was drifted by wayss. As he is out of the jurisdiction of this State, no means have yet been taken to ascertain the mode of his death.

The people of Stawnettown will, of course, not

The people of Scawnectown will, of course, not thit k of endargering the Union by attempting to arrest the kidnsppers.

THE SLAVER AT CHARLESTON .- The Charleston Courier of Saturday has the following notice of the slaver recently captured by the United States beig

Delphin:

There reached our Quarantine vesterday afternoon a brig called the Echo, having or board 306 Africans. She was captured on the 21r mat. about 7 p. m., off the north coast of Cuba, "a lastitude 23° 30°, longitude 80° 20°, by the United States brig Delphin, Lieut. J. N. Maffett commanding.

The suspiction of the efficients of the Delphin were aroused by "ne brig hauling suddenly off from the coast of "uba, when chase was immediately made after b". On nearing the brig, which the Delphin did a spidly, two blank cartridges were fired at bor, w"en she heisted the American eneign—the Delphin oeing at the moment under English colors. Two sand were then fired a head to make her heave to; but she continuing on ber course, the Delphin hoisted American colors, and fired a shot at her, when she was prompt y brought to. Lieut. Bradford of the Delphin the barded her with stateen men, and found on her a crew of nineteen, composed of English, Americans and Spaniards, and a cargo of three hundred and eighteen Africans, twelve of whom have died since the original crew of the belg, and lead them to keep work, from which port they will be sent by steamer to this city.

The negroes, so far as they could be seed, are about

The negroes, so far as they could be seen, are about fifteen years of age, and good looking. They are suffering from dynentery. It is supposed that the present name of the brig is only an assumed on. She is of Baltimore model, and a fire vessel. The prize orest consists of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, Lieut. C. C. Carrester the reasure and six marines. The following is a full list of the officers attached to

Third Lieutenant, J. M. Browne, Passed Assistant Su A. A. Grosman, Acting Master.

SOMETHING QUITE NOVEL—A WHALE IN THE CHESAPEARE.—A gentleman of undoubted respectability, well known to the citizens of Baltimore, has furnished us with the following attement. We believe a similar event was never before known:

Missas. Entrons: Though familiar with the Chesapeake and its rivers for 40 years, I have never seen or reard of a whale in its waters. The following extract from a letter received yesterday from my sisters, residing in Gloucester County, Va., near the bay shore, may be of interest to your readers:

"We have had frequent rains lately, though not continued ones. The corn is much benefited by thom, they say. The great event of the day, however, is the attivel and capture of a whale in North River. It was seed just opposite Major Taliaferro's house, and many persons soon collected and tried to kill it, but it was too dangerous to venture near to, and it was a long time before they succeeded in killing it. Its mouth, when open, measures thirteen feet from the under to the upper part. A small boat, such as they had, might have sailed in. The tongus was as large as a common door, and as soft to the foot as a feather bed. The animal measured forty-three feet nine inches in length, twenty-seven in circumfereor, plans feet through, and the tall fin ten feet wide. Over nine inches in length, twenty-seven in circumference, nine feet through, and the tail in ten feet wide. Ores two thousand persons went to see it, but it soon be-came so offensive that it had to be cut up and buried. They tried to save the oil, but not understanding the process, had to abandon it. After shooting it from a boat repeatedly and wounding it, Dr. Phil. Taliaferrowent out in the water up to his throat and pierced it with a Toledo sword until it was powerless and could be dragged ashore."

[Balt. American, 25th.

with a Toledo sword until it was powerless and oxide be dragged ashore." [Balt. American, 20th.

Pulph Arts.—We do not fied in Mr. Caird the originality of Mr. Melvill, or the talent of that eminent divine for eliciting from his text a great amount of striking and unexpected instruction. There is nothing of the caring ingentity and the novel interpretations of Archbishop Whately. Mr. Caird will sever found a rehool of disciples, like Dr. Arnold; nor startle steady-going old clergymen, like Mr. Robertson, of Brighton. He is so clear and comprehensible that as will not bke Mr. Maurice, make many readers feed of fancy the presence of semething very fine, if they could only be sure what the preacher would be at. He hardly sets a seene before as in such life-like reality as does Dr. Guthrie. And although people may go to bear him for the intellectual treat, they will never go to be amused, as by Mr. Spurgeon. He will never point a sentence at the expense of due solemaity, like a great Socteh preacher who contrasted men's profession and their practice by saying, "Profession say," On this harg the law and the prophets; "Practice says. 'Hang the Rowland Hill, by evolutining," mor like Rowland Hill, by evolutining," Matches! matches! nor like Whitfield, by veciferating "Fire! fire—in hell!" He will not imitate Sterne, who read out as his text, "It is better to go to the house of feating," and then exclaimed as the first words of his discourse, "That I desy!"—making it appear is a little while that such was not the prescher's own sentiment, but what might be supposed to be the radection of an irreligious man. He will never introduce into his discourse long dislogues and arguments between God ard Satan, in which the latter is made to exhibit a deficiency in logical power which is, to say the least, remarkable in one who is believed n